

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square (ten lines minimum constitute a square), and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
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SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in local columns, 15 cents per line.
PROFESSIONAL CARDS of five lines or less, one year, \$5.00.
Notices, the legal fee of \$5.
Spare, Half and Column Advertisements, by Contract.
All advertising done in advance.

JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to do every description of Job Printing at reasonable rates.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN PAUL, ATTORNEY AT LAW
HARRISONBURG, VA.

Will practice in the County of Rockingham, Augusta and adjoining counties, and attend to special business in any county of this State or in West Virginia.
Business in his hands will receive prompt and careful attention.
Always found at his office when not professionally engaged.
Office—On the Square, three doors West of the Rockingham Bank Building.
Sept. 25, 1897—4f

EASTHAM & HARNESBERGER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW
HARRISONBURG, VA.
Office—At Hill's Hotel.
September 4, 1897—1y

CHARLES A. YANCEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW
HARRISONBURG, VA.
Office in the Post Office Building, upstairs.
March 20, 1897—4f

G. S. LATIMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Commissioner for the Restoration of Burn Records, Harrisonburg, Va.
Nov. 7, 1896—4f

J. E. KOLLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
Office—With D. P. Price & Co., Land Agents, National Bank Building, Main Street.
November 27, 1897—1y

GEORGE G. GRATTAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
Office—At Hill's Hotel.
Nov. 7, 1896.

W. S. ROSE, J. E. PENNYBACKER,
ROSE & PENNYBACKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW
HARRISONBURG, VA.
Special attention paid to the collection of claims.
March 20, 1897—4f

PENDLETON BRYAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
July 3, 4f

J. S. LIGGETT & HAAS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
Will practice in Rockingham and adjoining counties. Office in First National Bank Building, second floor.
March 27, 1897—4f

W. O. HILL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
HARRISONBURG, VA.
Sept. 15, 1896—4f

WOODSON & CAMPION, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
JOHN C. WOODSON and W. B. CAMPION have associated themselves in the practice of Law in the County of Rockingham, and will also attend to the Courts of Shenandoah, Page, Highland and Pendleton.
JOHN C. WOODSON will continue to practice in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.
Nov. 22, 1895—4f

G. W. BERLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
Will practice in this and the adjoining counties. Office—South side of the Public Square.
Jan. 31, 1896—1y

JAS. W. MILLER, DENTAL SURGEON,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery)
Office—German St., opp. M. E. Church South.
Country Produce taken in exchange for work.
Feb. 5, 1y

J. H. HARRIS, G. T. HARRIS,
DRS. HARRIS & HARRIS,
DENTISTS, HARRISONBURG, VA.
DR. G. H. HARRIS offers the advantage of long experience. All operations will receive careful attention, such as ANAESTHETICS used for extracting teeth as may be desired. Particular care paid to
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH.
When necessary patients will be waited on at their residence.
Office at the residence of Dr. J. H. Harris, Main St., near Heller's Store. Feb. 26

DR. W. W. S. BUTLER, SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
Office at his residence, Main Street. Mar. 11, 1y

SAMUEL R. STERLING, Collector of Internal Revenue,
Office—In the old Bank of Rockingham Building, North of the Court House, Harrisonburg, Nov. 7, 1896—4f

E. L. LAMBERT, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
3 doors West old Rockingham Bank.
Cash paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, and country produce generally. Bags furnished when required.
Salt, Sugar, Cotton Yarn, &c., at lowest rates. Farmer's supplies ordered from Baltimore city when required.
November 13—1y

PAINTS FOR FARMERS
AND OTHERS—THE GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest, and most Durable Paint in use. Two coats will put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last for 15 years. It is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, blue, red, olive, or drab, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Agricultural Implements, Carriage and Cart Bodies, Wooden Ware, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (see below) Fire and Water proof, Bridges, Rustic Cottages, Canal Boats, Ships, and Ship's Bottoms, Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 5000 bushels the past year) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for beauty, durability, economy, and cheapness. Price 50¢ per barrel of 200 pounds, which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. Some genuine paints branded in a trade mark, Grafton Mineral Paint. Address: HAMIL, BILWELL, 254 Pearl St., New York. November 27—5f

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
246 W. BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, Md.,
Weigh Lock, Counter Union
R. R. Track, Depot, Family, Dutch, Pot, Hay, Coal, Druggists, Dormant, Warehouse, Jewellers, and Bank Scales.
Over 200 hundred modifications, adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.
February 20, 1898—1y

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February 20, 1898—1y

The Old Commonwealth.

RAN. D. CUSHEN,
Publisher and Proprietor.

VOL. III.

HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

NO. 28

POETRY.

JOHN MARSHALL—MY BOY.

The following very appropriate lines were written by Captain Randolph, of Gen. Longstreet's staff, formerly of Washington City, and inscribed to the statue of Chief Justice Marshall, in Capitol Square, Richmond, Va.:

We are glad to see you, John Marshall, my boy,
So fresh from the chisel of Rogers,
Go take your stand on the monument there,
Along with the other old sages—
With Washington, Jefferson, Henry and such,
Who sinned with a great transgression,
In their old-fashioned notions of Freedom and Right.

And their hatred of wrong and oppression.
You came rather late to your pedestal, John,
For sooner you should have been there;
For the volume you hold is no longer the law,
And this is no longer Virginia.

The old Marshall you expounded of yore
Is not now at all to the purpose,
And the martial law of the new Brigadier
Is stronger than Habas Corpus.
So keep your volume shut with care,
For the days of the law are over;
And it needs all your brass to be holding it there.

With "Justice" inscribed on the cover,
Could life awaken the limb of bronze,
And blaze in the burnished eye,
What would you do with your moment of life?

Ye men of the days gone by?
Would you chide us, or pity us, blame or weep,
Ye men of the days gone by?

Would Jefferson tear up the scroll that he held,
That time has proved a lie?

And Marshall shut the volume of law,
And lay it down with a sigh?

Would Mason roll up the "Bill of Rights,"
From a race unworthy to scan it?

And Henry dash down the eloquent word,
And clank it against the granite?

And Washington, seated in massy strength,
On the charger that paws the air,
Could he see his sons in their deep disgrace,
Would he ride so proudly there?

He would get him down from his big brass horse,
And cover his face for shame;
For the land of his birth is now "District One"—
VIRGINIA! was once the name.

SELECT STORY.

WILKINS.

"But, Wilk—"
"Now, Mrs. Wilkins, there's no use saying anything about it. No more hired girls come into this house. I don't want any more women about it. It's bad enough to have you and the girls we've got fooling around and trying to reconstruct this family into a petticoatocracy, and getting up women's rights conventions in the kitchen, without having another intelligence office represented here by some self-willed siren, who will gorge herself with my marketing, and then think she is doing me a personal kindness to stay and keep the place."

"But you know, Wilkins—"
"Yes, I know, I know I don't intend to have it. I know you are an able bodied woman, with a muscle like a heaten gladiator, and such an absolute physical and intellectual fitness for the wash tub, that I'm sorry I was ever foolish enough to take you out of your normal sphere."

"Ain't you ashamed to talk that—"
"But you get none of my revenue to pay wages with, mind that now. Why don't you turn to yourself and do some of the work, instead of loafing around all the day making signs to that abandoned blackguard of a lawyer over the way, who kisses his hand to you when he knows I'm down town. I'll smash the whole head off—"

"Mr. Wilkins, that's perfectly scandalous—"
"No, I don't want any imported female around here, you know, making a snuff harbor of my house, while she's waiting for some affectionate sport or other to court her, and having her spotting the milkman, and trying to kindle a flame in his bosom, and keeping the front door open every morning and freezing the family, while she sparks him. Not much, I say, no emigrant shall locate around here, and take snifters out of my cooking wine and old ale, until she gets as tight as the money market, and goes to sprawling around in the parlor when we have company. I like a girl to be sociable, but I don't want to see the thing run into the mud, you understand?"

"Mr. Wilkins you talk like a—"
"I say it's against my principles to encourage any class of women who go around the house absorbing promiscuous dry goods. I don't want any more weak sisters brought here to annex my handkerchiefs, and to be constantly making Christmas presents of my shirts to their relations. No exile of Erin shall meander around in my under clothes, if I can help it, do you understand? and I don't intend that any Genius of Liberty who wears number nine brogans, and doesn't change her socks more than once per annum, shall stand up on the outside of my front windows and pretend to wash them, while she soaks water down on every new high hat that she gets a chance at."

"Mr. Wilkins, no hired girl ever—"

"No, and I'm not at all anxious to have any female around who absorbs all my remarks at the table, and then takes a broom, under a miserable pretense of sweeping, and goes out and holds conversations in the back ally with the girl next door, who tells her folks, and they tell the people I talked about, and the first thing you know I'm engaged in the manly art of self-defence with some man or other, and very likely come home with a black eye and bloody nose."

"But, Wilkins you needn't—"
"I'm a reasonable man, Mrs. Wilkins, but I'll be hanged if I'm going to spend my cash supporting a vivacious female, who never does a stroke of work, but who goes foraging around in the cellar altering whole pigs at a single bite into the shape of the new moon, and very likely blowing out the gas, and filling the house with it, and running a risk of lifting the whole concern up like a balloon and floating it off into space. I won't submit to it; I don't care about going up yet. I'm no second advent man. I'd like you to observe—"

"There's no danger of any such—"
"But I tell you there is danger— There is danger that some of my innocent and joyous children will have their affections blighted for life—actually blighted for life Mrs. Wilkins. It was only last Monday that our present hired girl told me that Eusephus Alexander had been sending her valentines, stating that if she loved him as he loved her, no knife could out their love in two, or words to that effect, and represented two hearts strung on a straight fish-hook with gravy dripping from them; and she said that while she was wringing out the clothes, that boy suddenly fell on his knees like he had the cramp, and insisted that she should come oh, come with him, the moon was beaming; and behaving generally like such a chronic, unquestionable jackass, that she fetched him a wipe over the countenance with a wet shirt, and one of the buttons like to put his eye out; and besides—"

"Pshaw! Mr. Wilkins, you talk like a simple—"
"And besides there is Holofernes Montgomery, only last night he stood out in the slush underneath her window, and tried to sing something about coming where his love lies dreaming, so that Smith next door, he fired away over the fence with his bull pup, under the impression it was cats, and came near making an awful example out of that boy by crippling him for life. Do you think I'm going to encourage that sort of thing any longer? Well I should think not. And besides—"

"Wilkins, you know that's not so—"
"There's Mary Jane. What must she do but get up an idea that her heart was the soap fat boy's, and she goes to work and tackles him in the summer kitchen, and asks him if he knew that there's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream, which he thinks is blasted foolishness, and he consequently asks her if she ain't passing? Why it's absolutely awful, and yet you want to bring another girl into the house, and the first thing you know, have your idealized boys running off with them and come meandering back and asking for my paternal blessing. Why, a woman like you ain't worth a cent, you actually ain't."

"It's not at all likely—"
"But still I'm an easy man. I let you impose on me, and if you must have a waiting maid, why get one and take the consequences, all I ask is, that she shall have a sweet breath and no snaggle teeth, that's all I want."

"What do you mean? What for?"
"Oh, nothing, only the last one you had, had a habit of stopping to kiss me in the entry, and—"

"She used to be continually kissing me, and I want the next one to be all right abed on the jaws, you understand."

"The nasty huzzy, how dare—"
"That's what I say, and I want the next one to be nicer, so that—"

"There won't be any new one, Mr. Wilkins. I declare you are perfectly outrageous. I wouldn't have another hired girl if I died first."

"Oh, you'd better get one, I want somebody to kiss, you see I'm tired slopping around over you, and—"

"There now, take that, and don't you come near me for a month, you monster!"

There was a noise as if Wilkins being kicked out of bed, and falling upon the floor, and then I heard him go down to the bar room. But it was only a love spat, for I heard Wilkins abusing his spouse next day because she starched his undershirts by mistake.

The decision in the McCordle case will not be published until next December.

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A COON FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

A coon fight is one of the glories of life in Kentucky. The programme is this: Some one announces to the gentleman planters of an extended neighborhood, that he will give a bar-b-que and coon fight on a certain day, at such a place, and they are invited to bring themselves, their friends, and their dogs, for his coon is a veteran and will make a big fight. This brings a large gathering of men and dogs to enjoy the feast and the fight. The coon is placed in a barrel with one head out, laid flat so that he cannot be taken on the flank or rear, and the dog that brings out the coon—and it takes one of pluck to do that—wins the bet.

On the occasion to be described, a large party assembled with numerous fine dogs, eager for the fray. The sport began—but every dog of the party was whipped out by the sharp teeth and claws of the gallant coon. As a matter of course there was a noisy clamor and some tough swearing at the result. There was a seedy Yankee present, looking on with a grin of delight, as each defeated dog gave up the battle. He had with him a miserable yellow cur, which went seeking about with its tail between its legs, snapping and shying at every dog that offered token of kindly introduction.

In the midst of the uproar, Yankee quietly remarked:
"Wal, gentlemen, I thing I have got a dog that will bring 'out that ere coon."

"Where is he? Where is he? Bring him out," shouted a score of witnesses.
"Thar he is!," pointing to the miserable cur.

There was a general laugh and immediate offer of bets in any quantity.

"Wal, gentlemen, I hain't got much money, but here's my watch and three dollars. That ere watch is a leetle old, but it's an all fired nice time-keeper."

"I'll bet you ten dollars against your watch and the money."

"Wal, I guess that's about fair; I'll do it."

After a great deal of coaxing and pulling, the mongrel was hauled close to the mouth of the barrel. The Yankee, after patting and calling his dog pet names for a minute, suddenly seized him and thrust him into the barrel, stern first.

The next instant, with an agonizing yelp, out came the dog, and out came the coon, too, fastened by tooth and claw to the haunches of the fleeing dog. The screams that followed may not be described.

"I guess I'll take that ere money and watch," quietly remarked Mr. Yankee, and he took them.

The loser, with a scowl, by way of self comfort, observed, "I reckon your dog is spoiled."

"Wal—yes, guess he's a leetle damaged; but I never reckoned him worth more'n ten dollars."

There are numbers of people on Garden Mountain, Botetourt and Rockbridge counties, who have nothing to eat but dry corn bread. A gentleman says he has recently seen girls 16 and 17 years old, dressed in nothing but a thin cotton dress, and no meat to be had.

This item, we think, appeared first in the Valley Virginian and has been extensively copied in the press of the State. One of the Proprietors of this paper, who has just returned from a collecting tour in that section of the country, and who had an excellent opportunity for ascertaining the facts, pronounces it an entire mistake. The people are living just as well as they did before the war, and are suffering for neither clothing or provisions.—Lex Gaz.

[As we published the item alluded to, we feel gratified at being able to correct it.]

Sheriff Thomas, of Pickens district, in South Carolina, it is said, sold last week several tracts of land for arrears of taxes, at the following various prices for each parcel: Three hundred and sixty acres for \$83, two hundred for \$29, one hundred and fifty for \$17, three hundred for \$21, ninety for \$14, two hundred for \$10, one hundred for \$10, one hundred for \$9, and sixty acres for \$11.20. There must be great distress where a large farm will bring no more at auction than a coat or a pair of pantaloons. And yet it is upon a country like this, utterly ruined, that the Radical leaders are "operating," "turning the screw," "reconstructing" upon "party principles!"

The trustees of a township in Ohio have just been mulcted in \$250 damages for refusing to receive the vote of a resident citizen at a late local election. The cause of their refusal was curious. The citizen's wife was an inmate of the insane asylum, and these wiseacres decided that as man and wife were legally one, his domicile was in the lunatic asylum with her, and he was therefore non compos. This excels Dogberry's decisions.

AN AFFECTING CASE—A young gentleman who says he lives in Culpeper county, Va., has recently met with experience in New York which gave him entirely new ideas in regard to the female character. He states that as he was crossing Washington Park, about 10 o'clock one evening he was accosted by the "loveliest girl he ever beheld," who told him that she had a dying mother at home and begged him to hasten thither, and, if possible to save her parent. The young Culpeperian, overcome by the appeal, drew the suppliant's arm within his, and set out for the "scene of suffering." They had not gone far, however, when a stout and ferocious-looking man suddenly sprang upon them, and exclaimed: "All I have you now! You're a pretty miss, aren't you? And you, you young rascal! you're the villain who has poisoned my home and broken my wife's heart! But I'll have vengeance now!" The girl sobbed and begged "her father" not to kill her, and also to spare "Harry," whom she loved dearer than her own life. The young gentleman was perfectly bewildered. He could only account for the condition in which he found himself on the hypothesis that in some oblivious moment, when in a state of intoxication he had won the affections of the lovely girl by his side, and ruined the peace of a once happy family. He was recalled from his speculations on the subject by the gleam of a pistol barrel, the muzzle toward his brain. The "outraged father," with fierce imprecations, ordered him to prepare for "instant death." The girl implored her "inexorable parent" to relent, which at last he agreed to do on condition that the infatuated pair should agree never to see each other more. To this the young Virginian readily and fervently assented, whereat the devoted young lady seemed much pained; but after embracing him violently, she walked away with a melancholy air. The "father" watched her until she disappeared, and then with a warning glance departed. As soon as the young man recovered from his astonishment he felt for his watch to see the hour, but his watch had unaccountably disappeared, and so had his purse! Then the young man from Culpeper county understood the whole matter.—Newark (N. J.) Journal.

THE "UGLY CLUB" AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—A correspondent of the Nashville Banner, writing from Lexington, Va., says: We have had a good deal of fun and excitement for a week or two past in anticipation of the organization of our "Ugly Club." On the night of the 19th we met in the College Chapel and elected our officers, and as it is called, the "luckie nine." The result was as follows: Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, President; E. C. Maloy of South Carolina, Vice-President; J. A. Leiper, of Tennessee, Secretary. Uglyest man, John Strider, of West Virginia; pretty man, S. O. Barks, of Alabama; ladies' man, J. W. Ewing, of Tennessee; lazy man, W. B. Chesney, of Virginia; vain man, John S. Miasner, of Kentucky; bore, W. Hunt, of New Jersey; smallest man, H. T. Moran, of Kentucky; greatest blow, F. C. Colman, Alabama; and for critic, W. E. Colyar, of Tennessee.

General Lee was recently confined to his room for some days, but he is now performing his usual duties. I think there is a very perceptible change in him since he came to Lexington. This life of confinement does not agree with him. He lacks that lightness of step and brilliancy of eye that were peculiar to him when he commanded his fier, legions at Chancellorsville, or even on that mournful day when he surrendered his war-worn, but veteran soldiers of the Lost Cause.

The trombone was in use among the ancients, but the art of making this instrument was lost. In excavating Herculaneum, one of them was found, and sent to George III., of England, under whose direction the manufacture was revived.

The House committee on Elections have resolved to reject the Mormon delegate from Utah, on the ground that the Mormons are a community hostile to the Government.

CATHOLICISM IN VIRGINIA.—The Irish Citizen of New York, correcting an impression that exists among Catholic immigrants, that churches and priests of their religion are rare in Virginia, says, "there are in Eastern Virginia Diocese of Richmond twenty-one places of Catholic worship, most of them regular churches, but a few being stations visited by a priest once or twice in the month. Richmond has the Cathedral and two other churches. There are churches at Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Warrenton, Lynchburg, Harpers Ferry, Winchester, Staunton, Martinsburg, Bath, Norfolk, Old Point, Portsmouth, &c. There are also excellent schools and orphan asylums."

TERMS—\$2.50 PER ANNUM, Invariably in Advance.

LEAP YEAR (SEALED PROPOSALS).—A chap at Louisville issued a Leap Year invitation and sent the following notice to the contractors for publication in the Courier:

To Contractors.—The undersigned, feeling the need of some one to find fault with and grumble at when business matters go wrong, and being lonely, with no one to hate him, and whereas, having arrived at the proper age, he is therefore determined to "come out."

Sealed proposals will be received till 12 o'clock midnight, on the 31st of December, 1898.

Applicant must possess beauty, or its equivalent in currency.
She must possess a sweet and forgiving disposition, and when one cheek is kissed, turn the other, (that is, if the right man is kissing.)

She may not chew gum.
Nor wear long dresses on the street.
Nor frequent sewing circles.
Nor read the paper first in the morning.
Nor go around begging for charitable purposes.

Not talk when I am sleepy.
Nor sleep when I am talking.
Nor trade my clothes to wandering Italians for flower vases.
Nor borrow money from my vest pockets while I sleep.

Nor hold a looking glass over my face, at such time to make me tell all I know.
She must believe in the sudden attack of chills, and make all allowances for their effects on the nervous system.

When her "old bear" comes home from "meeting a few friends" rather affable, she must not take advantage of his State and wheedle him into trips to watering places.

And above all, she may not on such occasion put ice-cream in the coffee she prescribes for his "poor head."

She must not sit up for him when he happens to be detained to a late hour on his committee.

But when he does return, tired and sleepy, she will be expected to roll over to the other side, and give him her own warm place.

A lady possessing the foregoing qualifications, positive and negative, can hear of something to her advantage by including a red stamp.

All proposals must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of ability of the applicant to support a husband in the style to which he has been accustomed.

Girls—A Composition.

BY A VERY SMALL BOY.

I don't like girls. Girls is different from what boys is. Girls don't play marbles, and also girls don't play hockey. I played hockey once and got whipped for it. Girls sometimes gets whipped, but not so much as boys, their clothes is not so well suited for it, that is the reason I suppose. I never sees no girls play base ball, they say they do in Boston. There is plenty of girls in Boston, and big organs. Last year when I was young, the teacher made me set with the girls because I was naughty. I cried. Big boys like girls better than little boys. I went on a sleigh ride one night with my sister Nancy and Tom Sykes. We were going to New Hartford, and when we got up by Pegg's tavern, Tom asked me to look in the bottom of the sleigh for his whip; while I was looking he fired off a torpedo. I ask him if he had any more torpedoes, and he said no, but he fired off another when I wasn't looking.

Girls don't like to have men kiss them. They always say "don't." If they wasn't fools, they would turn their heads the other way, but they never do that. I saw Tom kiss Nancy once, and I went and told my mother. Then my mother put me to bed. When a girl takes out her handkerchief in the street and wipes her nose,



Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868

RAN. D. CUSHEN, Editor.

The books for registration will be opened fourteen days prior to the day of election, only at one place in each County, namely, at the Court House. White men, give one day for the good of old Virginia.

B. & O. R. R.—Baltimore—John W. Garrett.

Our attention was forcibly arrested some weeks since, in reading the proceedings of a grand public meeting in Baltimore, in honor of the arrival of the steamer "Baltimore," the first of a line of steamships establishing direct communication between Baltimore and Bremen. On that occasion, Hon. Jas. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, made a brief and eloquent speech in response to a toast complimentary to the foresight and energy of the company of which he is the head, in the general policy of their management, and especially in reference to direct ocean communication between Baltimore and the eastern continent. It appears from the remarks of Mr. Garrett, that the cornerstone of the B. & O. Railroad was laid in Baltimore on the 4th of July, 1828, and that at that time the ambition of the projectors of the enterprise only looked forward to connection with the Ohio river, a distance of 379 miles, the estimate for which was placed at \$4,000,000. Stupendous difficulties, however, had to be encountered—and the traveler who that magnificent road is caused to wonder how it was possible for a railroad to be constructed through a region of successive mountains, rivers and valleys, requiring so many tunnels through solid rock, and bridges of immense span. But the result has shown that their most extravagant anticipations were far overreached. Instead of the meagre estimate for the attainment of the end, which in 1828 was considered enormous, and a continuous stretch of road near 400 miles, the expenditures have exceeded \$70,000,000, and the company now have under the control over 1000 miles of first class road. They now penetrate in two directions into the heart of the great and prolific State of Ohio—by one line to the commercial metropolis of the State, Cincinnati, and to the capital, Columbus, by the other—at both points connecting with the vast net-work of railroads which drain the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the great northwest, command

ing, also, much of the first developing riches of the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific coast. The rich harvests of trade thus attracted to the main-stem of the B. & O. Railroad has had a corresponding effect on the prosperity of the great entrepot, Baltimore. We find that, in 1828, the assessed value of the property of the city was \$25,000,000, while it now exceeds \$225,000,000—with a proportionate increase in population and commercial importance. With a sagacity in harmony with these grand results, the B. & O. R. Co. has aided in the construction of the line of steamers, the pioneer of which between Bremen and Baltimore, arrived in the Chesapeake last week, and which was the occasion of the interesting resume of Mr. Garrett, to which we are indebted for these facts.

Not only has the comprehensive mind of John W. Garrett reached out for the trade of the west and southwest, the Pacific coast and of Europe, but the Company, in connection with enterprising corporations of the South, have formed a line of steamers, through which it is believed the business of Charleston and Baltimore will be largely increased, and placed upon an enduring basis.

In addition to these magnificent enterprises already in successful operation, a still more comprehensive one, in which we, of this great and fertile Valley, are vitally interested, is in contemplation; and that is a continuous line of road from the Potomac river to the Tennessee line, there connecting with the chain of rail communication with New Orleans and the Gulf. The completion of the Manassas Road to Harrisonburg, the construction of the Winchester and Strasburg line, and the removal of the unwise restriction in the Valley Railroad charter which forbids that road connecting with the Virginia & Tennessee Road at Salem, until after other improvements are completed, will at once command the active attention of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and hasten the period by means of its immense capital, when this beautiful and fruitful Valley, designed by nature for the construction of a railroad, will be spanned by iron links; and made the grand thoroughfare of the United States between the North, East and South and Southwest.

The fruits of a newspaper article, however, forbid that we should enter into a more extended presentation of the comprehensive schemes of internal improvement which team in the brain of this remarkable man, or enlarge upon the advantages and wealth which must flow to our people from a consummation of his gigantic plans. Suffice it that the day

is not far distant when the rich fruition of our cherished hopes will be realized, and the mountains and the valleys of this highly favored section be made to yield up the riches hidden beneath the surface, under the touch of scientific enterprises.

We would be doing injustice to our own feelings and the enlarged statesmanship of John W. Garrett, were we to close this article without giving an extract from the remarks of that gentleman on the occasion above alluded to, affecting the political condition of the country. The sentiments announced will find a hearty response wherever patriotism and true respect for the institutions of country have a lodgment, and show that Mr. Garrett is not circumscribed in his views to mere questions of internal improvement, but gathers in the grasp of his mind all the great interests of the country:

When shall we have that calm and practical statesmanship that will grasp the true interests of the country and restore upon solid foundations the prosperity of the people?

All good men and earnest patriots, from Maine to Louisiana, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, long for this consummation. They long for peace, long for fellowship, long for the restoration of all the glories of the Union and constitution as bequeathed to us by Washington and his illustrious co-workers, and by the long line of sages and patriots who succeeded them. The palladium of our safety, of our peace, of our progress, and our future is the Union. May that true Union be soon restored. Let standing armies and expensive military establishments be abolished, and the burthen of taxation be thus legitimately relieved, and allowed once more and forever the bulwarks of the government to be the affection of the whole people.

We in the border States who, in frequent intercourse with the leading men of the South, learn from them and of their people, that even as the prodigal returned to his father's house, so are they prepared to return to that Union so blessed in its results during its long career of progress and glory, and to join fraternally again in maintaining its sanctity and in fulfilling its destiny.

PROGRESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Among the witnesses introduced by Butler was M. H. Wood, of Alabama, who had been in the Union army. He testified regarding President Johnson refusing him an office because he favored Congress.

Foster Blodgett, another witness, had both of his commissions as postmaster at Augusta, Ga., with him. He testified that he could not learn that the reasons for his suspension were sent to the Senate.

Judge Curtis, who opened for the defense, spoke till nearly 4 o'clock, when, at his own request (the hall being larger and requiring more vocal exertion than he was accustomed to), the court adjourned without a division.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

Judge Curtis was listened to through out with marked attention, especially by the members of the court. Some of his points were startling. He left it to Senators to say whether they were acting in legislative or judicial capacity. The substance of the first upon which the eight succeeding charges were based, was that the removal of Stanton and the appointment of Thomas was, and was intended to be, in violation of the tenure-of-office act and of the constitution. He denied both propositions, and among other authorities, quoted the statements of members of the conference committee. Mr. Schenk, in making his report to the house, had used the words "term of service." It might as well be said that a King completed the term of his predecessor who had died, as to say that Mr. Johnson was serving out Mr. Lincoln's term. He proceeded, showing that the heads of the departments were the voice and hands of the President. They did not, and in fact could not, come constitutionally under the tenure-of-office bill, and that their exception was well understood by Senators. He noticed the absurdity of charging the President with high crimes and misdemeanors for acting in accordance with the publicly expressed views of Senators. His argument that the President's action was in accordance with precedents and with the constitution was too compact in its elaboration for condensation. He argued the necessity of the power claimed by the President, instancing Secretary Floyd's displacement by President Buchanan, where delay would have led to deplorable results. He argued the President's duty to maintain his prerogatives. A trustee, he said, would commit an unconstitutional law, which would work injury to those whose rights he had in trust, and it was much more the President's duty to guard the trusts placed in his hands by all the people. Such was the duty nobly fulfilled by Hamilton in resisting the payment of the ship money. In recapitulating his argument to prove that the President could not be impeached for an act designed to procure a judicial decision, he quoted Butler, to show that the managers admitted this view, who said the removal in itself was perhaps not an impeachable offense if made with that motive and not accompanied with a defiant message to the Senate. Mr. Curtis said it was a matter of taste as to how the Senate should be notified. He argued until adjournment, the rules of estoppel showing that the things the President had done and said on these matters did not apply in this case.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Judge Curtis closed his speech at 2 o'clock.

General Thomas was called for the defense. He was stopped by the prosecution in describing his interview with the President, when the orders of removal and appointment were handed to him. Objection was made, and the point elaborately argued by Stanton and Everts for defense, and Butler and Bingham for the prosecution.

The Chief Justice submitted the question in the first instance, and the managers were defeated—42 to 10. Noyes—Messrs. Cameron, Conness, Chandler, Craig, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Nye, Rumsey and Thayer.

Summer broke ranks for the first time on this question.

Judge Curtis continued his argument to-day on the theory and practice in vacancies and appointments, claiming that the evidence would show several instances in all points like that of Stanton and Thomas. He insisted that Thomas was not appointed, an appointment required the President's nomination and the Senate's consent and the President's commission. He characterized the allegation that no vacancy existed as begging the question. The legal vacancy existed the moment that Stanton received the letter from the President. Recapitulating his argument, Curtis claimed the managers had not shown that the President had violated the constitution and laws. He proceeded to argue the conspiracy charges in the 4th and 6th articles.—The charge of violation of the conspiracy laws of 1861. He read the law on the subject. Its provisions apply to States and Territories and are inoperative in the District of Columbia. Judge Curtis did not, however, rest on this technicality but argued that to law the preliminary movements of principal and agents to bring before a court a private claim purged their actions of conspiracy. He claimed that this is applicable in a broader sense to public rights. The relations of superior and inferior officers also precluded the idea of conspiracy.

Judge Curtis answered the 5th and 7th articles in connection with the 10th, in which articles is charged violation of any law.—The 9th article only failed of proof, but was disproved by General Emory's swearing that he introduced the objectionable topic and drew out the President's opinion.

It would be shown in proof that the President sent for Emory for a different purpose from that alleged in the article. Arguing the tenth article, he discussed impeachable offenses. Without vixing the ears of Senators with precedents from the middle ages, he would refer to the provisions of the constitution, whose framers knew quite as much as men who lived in the time of the Plantagenets. "Other high crimes" must be equal grave with bribery and treason, or must be offenses against the United States. The President is empowered to pardon all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Curtis claimed that he had shown fully that the court was bound by the law, and was not itself a law-maker. He cited the old English laws, showing that truthful utterances, however offensive, were not punishable. The peculiar manner in which this charge had been brought showed that Congress is resolving itself into a school of man-movers. He insisted that telling the truth about officers is not an offense against the law, and the truth in this case had not been questioned.

The testimony of General Thomas to-day told nothing new beyond that the President had not instructed him to use force. When he was arrested he went first to the President, who said that he was right; the case was now in court where he wanted it.

The ruling of the Senate, 42 to 10, will let the evidence of General Sherman and the Cabinet officers.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Noon.—The managers asked an amendment to the rules whereby each side might speak without limitation as to members. Senator Howard objected, and the motion goes over.

General Sherman was again on the stand, undergoing a perplexing examination by Butler.

General Sherman is on the stand.—The managers object to his evidence, and another very sharp contest is pending.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It was elicited from General Thomas, in his evidence, that the President's words to him were "go and take charge of the War Office," and not "go and take possession of the War Office."

General Sherman testified that he was here in the middle of December, and had several interviews with the President—two of them being held in the company with General Grant.

The managers objected to receiving the declarations of the President.

Judge Chase said no question had as yet been asked in that direction.

Stanbery: Did the President ask if you would take charge of the War Department on Stanton's removal?

Butler objected to this question.

General Sherman: I had an interview with the President in Gen. Grant's presence the day Secretary Stanton resumed the office.

Stanbery: What did that interview relate to?

Butler objected to this.

Stanbery: Did that interview relate to Stanton's occupation of the War Office?

Sherman: It did.

Stanbery: What was the purport of it?

Butler objected.

Stanbery reduced the question to writing as follows:

In that interview, what was said about Stanton's return to the War Department?

Butler objected.

Judge Chase thought the question was admissible.

Mr. Conness appealed from this decision, and the ayes and noes were demanded.

The matter was now discussed very sharply and at great length, Butler interrupting Stanbery repeatedly.

Stanbery insisted on his right to say what they intended to prove, and said he should go on unless the Senate ordered him to stop. He would prove that the President wanted General Sherman to take the War Office in order to secure a judicial decision of the question.

Stanbery, Everts, Butler, and Wilson, participated in the discussion. Stanbery called on the Chief Justice during the debate to stop Butler's personal aspersions.

The Senate took a recess.

Chief Justice Chase, when business was resumed, re-stated his opinion that Stanbery's question was admissible, under yesterday's rulings, because, like that of yesterday, its purpose was to elicit the President's intention.

The question was then put to the Senate, and the debated question was ruled out—23 to 28. Among the Republicans voting with the minority were Sumner, Fessenden, Fowler, Sprague, Van Winkle, Anthony, Grimes, Morgan, Trumbull, and Willey.

Stanbery then asked Sherman what he knew about the department of the Atlantic.

After discussing, the Senate, without a division, declined to hear the answer to the question.

Stanbery then asked if the President had tendered him (Sherman) the position of Secretary of War ad interim.

Butler objected.

The Senate decided to hear the answer.

General Sherman answered that the President tendered him the office on two occasions—namely, January 25th and 30th.

Stanbery asked if anything else occurred between the witness and the President concomitant to the offer when it was first made.

Butler objected.

The Senate refused to hear the answer—23 to 29.

Stanbery asked if the President had, in any interview stated that his intention in offering witness the office was to bring the matter before the Supreme Court.

Objection was made, and the Senate refused to hear the answer—7 to 44—being regarded as a leading question.

Stanbery desired to amend the question, but was interrupted by the following question from Senator Hendricks:

"Did the President in any interview express any intention with regard to making the appointment?"

The Senate refused to hear the answer—25 to 27.

The Court and Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Except the impeachment trial, nothing has occurred here to-day of importance. That procedure is a blight upon all matters, social, political, and commercial, in this community, and in the departments of the government.

It is evident that the trial will last about three weeks longer. Every day of delay is beneficial to the defense, because public sentiment hourly becomes more in favor of the acquittal of the President, and evidence of that healthful change is brought directly to the notice of Senators. A already prominent Republicans and leading Republican journals are advising acquittal as a politic measure in the interests of their party. The Cincinnati Commercial has a significant editorial on the subject.

They say that Dr. Peter Bayne, the negro of the Virginia delegation that visited Grant, threatened him that he would get no votes in Virginia, unless he adopted a certain policy. General Grant rung for an orderly through whom Bayne was informed that Grant had given him all the time he had to spare.

General Grant has issued no order regarding the K. K. K's.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, April 9.

FERGANT BATES AND THE FLAG.

Mr. E. Gibson offered the following: Whereas, Sergeant Bates, a non-commissioned officer of the Federal army in the late war, has reached this city on his tour through the South for the promotion of harmony between the sections and for the advancement of reconstruction; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Sergeant and invite him to a privileged seat on this floor.

Mr. Clements, Radical, moved to postpone it indefinitely.

Bland, negro—1 second the motion.

The vote to lay on the table was carried—ayes 48, noes 25. The vote was nearly a party one, as all the conservatives voted no, and all of the radicals aye, except Messrs. Parr and Winston.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

On motion, the resolution of Mr. Clements looking to the adjournment of the convention on the 14th of April, subject to the call of a committee of five, was taken up. When Mr. Bowden moved, by way of amendment, to substitute the 17th for the 14th. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. McLaughlin moved to adjourn sine die on the 14th. Lost—ayes 26, noes 55.

Mr. Bowden's amendment was then voted upon. Lost—ayes 46, noes 38.

The vote recurring on the original resolution, it was adopted—ayes 46, noes 38.

MARRIAGES.

ROLLER-SHANK.—On the 6th inst., by Rev Geo. W. Holland, at the residence of the bride's father, near Mt. Crawford, EXAMUEL ROLLER, son of Mr. ROLLER, and ELIZABETH SHANK, second daughter of Abram Shank, Esq., both of Rockingham.

RODGERS-ALLEBAUGH.—By Rev G. W. Holland Mr. G. W. RODGERS, and Miss J. ALLEBAUGH, all of Rockingham.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

HARRISONBURG, VA.
We would respectfully announce to our friends, and the public generally, that on FRIDAY next, the 17th of April, we will have our opening of
MILLINERY GOODS.
at our residence, two doors north of H. Hall, on German street, where we will keep constantly on hand the latest styles of BONNETS, HATS, &c. Repairing, in all its branches, neatly and promptly executed. A share of patronage is solicited, as we will endeavor to render entire satisfaction.
MAGGIE A. HARTY,
April 15-41

WANTED.

A situation is wanted by a young man of steady, industrious habits; on some farm, or would take a place as clerk in some store, as he has a fair education, and has had experience at both. Terms satisfactory. All necessary information can be had of Mr. R. D. Cushman, or apply to Box 129, Richmond Va.
April 15-41

LADIES' BAZAR!

Removed to North side Public Square, between Shackleton and Lewis' Jewelry store,

I have the pleasure of informing the public in general, and the ladies in particular, that I have just returned from the Eastern Cities with a choice and well-selected assortment of

LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of COLORED and BLACK SILKS, French and English NORENS, BOMBAZINES, MOZAMBIQUES, LAWNS, POPLINS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, (latest sensation), SUMMER SHAWLS, &c., &c.
4,000 yards PRINTS, 4,000 yards DELAINES, 5,000 yards COTTON, Ladies' Misse's, and Children's SHOES, HOOP-SKIRTS, & MORALS, and in fact everything to be found in

LADIES' FANCY STORE,

all of which were purchased during the recent decline in prices, and which we will sell at the very lowest figures. Also a full assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

And Pieces Goods for Gentlemen. Also, a full

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE TINSWARE,

HARDWARE AND NOTIONS.

Thanking the patronage bestowed upon me so liberally heretofore by the people of Harrisonburg, and feeling confident of being able to sell as cheap as can be purchased anywhere, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same. A call is solicited. No trouble to show goods.
April 15. Wm. LOEB, Agent.

NEW HATWARE STORE

IN HARRISONBURG, VA.
Two doors West Old Rockingham Bank. We

Our Hardware department consists of

"Steel, Horse

"Raps, Files of every de-

"scription, Braces, Bits, Augers

"Gauges, Adzes, Axes, Combs, Call-

"saws, Boring Machines, Jacks, Mortising

"Machines, Chains, Hammers, Trowels, Strykers, Holes"

"Raps, Nails, Screws, Locks, Hinges, Chisels, Levels

"Planes, Bevels, Avails, Belloves, Vises, Screw-plates

"Tie-Binders, Screw-wrenches, Picks, Mattocks

"Hoe, Forks, Shovels, Scythes, Spades, Gun

"Don Hoes, Rakes, Hand, Cross-

"cut, Mill, Hook-tooth

"and Circular

"Saws.

Axes of all kinds, Hammers, Drawing-knives,

"Spike-hammers, & Fine Assortment of Har-

"ness Hardware, Coffin Trimmings, Saws

"Findings, Mason's Tools, Brushes,

"Cordage, Hand-saws, Crills,

"Scales and

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

with many

HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING

goods, both American and imported. We in-

voke the public to call and examine our stock.

April 15-41 G. W. TABB.

NEW GOODS!

THE NEWEST IN THE MARKET!

S. A. COFFMAN & CO.

Are receiving a large and splendid assort-

ment of new and elegant

GOODS!

(the newest, and we believe the cheapest

in Harrisonburg.) These goods were pur-

chased at the best terms in the City of New

York, the great market which controls

all the other mercantile markets in the

country.

As we are busily engaged in assorting

our goods and putting them upon our

shelves, we cannot furnish a catalogue this

week of our stock. Suffice it to say, we

have an assortment

COMPLETE IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS

Those who want new and cheap goods,

will favor themselves by calling at

209 N. 9th St. S. A. COFFMAN & CO'S.

SEEKING IS BELIEVING.

ANDREW LEWIS

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

has the pleasure to announce to the citizens

of Harrisonburg, that he has just returned

from the Eastern cities with a large

and splendid assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c., &c.,

all of which he offers on the most pleasing

terms. His stock is very large and

enables him to repair Watches in the very

best manner, and with dispatch. He warrants

his work for twelve months. His store is im-

mediately opposite the Court House, on the

15th St.

ANDREW LEWIS.

JAMES H. VAN PELT,

HILL'S HOTEL,
J. N. HILL, Proprietor.
HARRISBURG, VA.
Offices of Trotter's Stage Line and Express at this Hotel.

Board \$2 per day; Single Meals, 50 cents;
Horse Feed, 25 cents.
Fine Billiard Saloon and Bar attached. Travelers furnished with conveyances upon application. From an inspection of it, it appears that the business, the proprietor feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction and render his guests comfortable.
[May 29, 1867—1f]

A MERICAN HOTEL,
J. P. EFFINGER, Proprietor.
HARRISBURG, VA.
Jos. S. Effinger, Superintendent.

This Hotel, situated in the central and convenient portion of the town, is now being re-fitted and re-furnished with entirely new Furniture, and is open for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Proprietor is determined to spare no efforts to make it a first-class Hotel. The TABLE will be supplied with the very best market affords. Charges moderate. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.
Sept. 5, 1866.—1y

A MERICAN HOTEL.

Sept. 5, 1866. — *Ly*

A **MERICAN HOTEL,**
IMMEDIATELY AT RAILROAD DEPOT,
STAUNTON, VA.

MCCHESNEY & NADENBOOMB, Prop'rs,
R. M. LIPSComb, Manager.
W LLIAM WHOOLEY, Superintendent.

The Proprietors in resuming the management of this very well known and popular hotel so long and favorable known to the traveling public, promise in the future to retain the reputation the American has borne, as a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Is locally, immediately at the Railroad Depot, renders it a convenient stopping place for persons on business or in search of health. Bever and Barber Shop in the House. All the offices of the Telegraph and Stage Lines running to this town are adjoining this House.

A first class Livery Stable, under O'Toole & Donovan, is connected with this House.

Oct 23. **McCHESNEY & CO.**

M **ANSION HOUSE HOTEL,**
NORTH-WEST CORNER OF
FAYETTE AND ST. PAUL STREETS
(Opposite Barnum's City Hotel,)
BALTIMORE.
ISAAC ALBERTSON, . . . Proprietor.

Terms \$1.50 Per Day.
July 25, 1868.—ly

McGAHEYSVILLE INN:

REUBEN BONDS, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel has recently been opened at McGaheysville, and is prepared to give a comfortable and pleasant accommodation to the citizens and traveling public. Connected with the Hotel there is an

OYSTER SALOON AND BAR,

supplied with choice Liquors and Ale.

Being determined to keep a good House, I ask the patronage of the public.

Feb 5 ly **REUBEN BONDS.**

OLD AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner Market and Water Streets,
WINCHESTER, VA.


The above House has been re-opened, and the proprietor solicits a share of the public patronage. Stages and Omnibuses will convey passengers to and from the Hotel.

May 30, 1866.—ly **LEVI T. F. GRIM, Proprietor.**

SIBERT HOUSE, NEW MARKET, VA.
JOHN McQUADE, - - - - PROPRIETOR.
Having taken charge of this Hotel, the Proprietor announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His Table will be well supplied; his rooms comfortably furnished; his Bar supplied with fine Liquors, and his Stable with good Proverands.
New Market, Oct. 17, 1866—1y

MALTY HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.
A. B. MILLER, - - - - Proprietor.
Feb 6 1867

WASCHIE'S BILLIARD SALOON.



Gentlemen who wish to indulge in the amusement of BILLIARDS, will find good tables at the Saloon, opposite the American Hotel.

A choice variety of LIQUORS may always be found at the Bar. Call and see me.

4-15-10 1867—t WM. H. WASCHIE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

HARRISONBREWERY,
McGHEEYSTOWN, VA.
The undersigned would inform the pub-
lic that he has his Brewery in operation, and is pre-
pared to furnish
PORTER, ALE AND LAGER BEER,
in quantities to suit purchasers.
Parties wishing a healthful and harmless be-
verage, and which will be found of great bene-
fit, can not be supplied at reasonable
rates.
The special attention of housekeepers of Har-
risonburg is called to this, as a splendid article of
YEAST FOR BAKING PURPOSES,
can always be obtained at the store of A. J.
McGeehey, next door to Porter & Chip, Lager
Orders respectfully solicited.
Jan 29 1891 **JAMES V. MCGEEHEY & Co.**

September 25, 1897-tf

FOGGLER WHISKY.

The subscriber can now furnish this celebrated brand of WHISKY BY THE GALLON OR IN LESS QUANTITIES, at DISCOUNTED PRICES. Parties in want of an article of home-made Whisky, will find it at saloon, opposite the American Hotel, at a general assortment of LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS, by the quantity or the drink. Call and see me. WM. H. WESCHER

July 17, 1897-tf

PATENT Co'n Hooks, the gratinativest for the times for farmers &c.

Dec 4 **LUDWIG & CO'S**

Such as "locks and Rides Gonds, you can say buy, cheaper at "locks than any else.

WM. LOEB'S, Ag't

HARDWARE AND NAILS—1 Ton and 2 Tons a lot at a assortment of Hardware for sale on accommodating terms by

Dec 4 **H SHACKLETON**

A COMPLETE STOCK OF SADDLERY
Hardware just received by

Oct 2 **LUDWIG & CO**

CARRETT'S Scotch Saus in 20 cent paper

G [mar 4] For sale at **ESHMAN'S**
Bird's Scotch Snuff in 10c. Paper
match! At **ESHMAN'S Tobacco Store**
MATCHES! MATCHES! MATCHES!
—to be used at **ESHMAN'S Tobacco Store**
Aug 4